The owners of claims against the City of New-York for supplies furnished the armeries during the reign of

a uniform system of reparing the streets in New-York. Scrator Pomeroy introduced a bill, to-day, providing

The appeal of the Superintendent of the Insurance De partment in the matter of the order from Justice Landon directing him to relinquish to Pierson, receiver of the Guardian Mutual Life, Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life, Reserve Mutual Life, and New-York State Life In-surance Communics' securities deposited in his depart-

Angus G. Boyd: Postmaster, John W. Shelley; Assistant Angus G. Boyd; Postmaster, John W. Shelley; Assistantments, Smith O'Brien; Janitor, Charles Lightfoot;
Assistant-Janitor, Edeombe M. Getty; Mail Carrier, Charles Correy; Door-Keepers, James Johnson,
Wm. H. Waidron, Stephen A. Smith, Gilbert J. Dutcher,
Ass Dolen, F. C. Tanmerlin, and Edward H. Talbot; general messengers, Herman Wierbesohl, Howard Roberts,
Joseph A. Ferguson, John W. Dozer, W. R. Hullenbeck,
and Louis Lenz; Speaker's Messenger, George Hudson.
Following are the Clerk's appointments: Assistant
Clerk, S. P. Allen; Journal Clerk, Wm. H. Barker; Dep-

presented to the last Legislature by Senater Bixby, will be reintroduced by some of his friends te-morrow. One of

these bill abelishes the office of Commissioner of Jurors and confers all its duties on the County Clerk, and an-other cuts off the perquisites of the coroners and confers on them a salary of \$5,000 cach.

The Regents of the University held their annual meet

ing at the Capitol to-night. Eulogies were pronounce

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY-CON-DOLENCE EXPRESSED BY THE EUROPEAN RULERS.

second sor, and the Prince of Carignano, this morning went with King Humbert to the chamber where the body of King Victor Emanuel lay, and remained there twenty minutes. Queen Margherita then entered the room to pay a last salute to the remains of the deceased monarch. The proclamation of the new King is very favorably received. His Majesty hastelegraphed to General Cialdmi and Count Selopis, begging them to come to Rome, as he wishes to have them with him. All the sovereigns of Europe, and President MacMahon, of France, have sent telegrams to King Humbert, expressing terms of affection and sympathy. A council of Ministers, held to day, decided to summon Parliament immediately. The remains of the late King will lie in state at the Quirinal, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It will be removed, it is be-lieved, on Monday, preparatory to the funeral, which is fixed for Tuesday. It is stated that King Humbert will take the oath on Wednesday.

SYMPATRY EXPRESSED IN FRANCE-FRANCO-ITAL-

The Official Journal, announcing King Victor Emanuel's death, says; "Not in Italy alone will so cruel and sudden an event cause does and unanimous regret. The loss of a soverelyn who held so great a place in Europe will be strongly fest in France. The tion, has already expressed to the new King Low fully he shares the grief of Italy." LONDON, Jan. 10.—The death of King Victor Eman-

fresh anxiety in the hallowed receive promphetic dispatch continues:

Victor Emanuel, despite every influence brought to bear on him, had recained the triend of Feance; and, notwithstanding the cession of Savoy and Nee, and the lasty peace of Villatranea, he deemed aimself under obligations to France. Although Italy, made distriction by Ultramontanessus, had fairety somed such relations with Germany as to pass for her docile ally, it is known, and was proved by his recent interview with M. Gamerick, Victor Emanuel would not, except at the

drath, and liberal Italy, under weatever sovereign, can not regard France as capable of a ferral long hostile view toward her. The Liberal majorities in France and Irals will soon have dispelled every trace of misunderstand-ing, and the appellment of M. and agon as Frenci Minister of Foreign Affairs is equilarly field to nutther this unreserved accord. Still, Victor Emanuel's death, in the existing circumstances, justifies the paintin im-pression it has produced here; for, crescentre of Prance-Italian relations, it creates a void in the councils of Europe which will be constantly apparent in impend-ing events.

SYMPATHY BY THE "AMERICAN UNION." BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Jan. 10.-The Senate of the Order of the "American Union," which has been in secret session here, has passed resolutions regretting the death of Victor Emanuel, "who by his works, acts, and his stand against the temporal power of the Pope of Rome, has made himself dear to all lovers of civil and religious liberty."

ACTION OF ITALIANS IN THIS CITY.

The Italian residents of this city are making preparations for a demonstration of mourning for the death of Victor Emanuel. The Hallan Consul General states that the Club Circolo Italiano sent a telegram of condolence to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs

Among the lightan imagrams was accepted yardwel, various opinions are expressed. Some of the Neapolitans and significant still adhere to the old Bourbon theories and say hat they were never reconciled to Victor Emanuel, who had absorbed the kingdom of Nacles into his own. They also say that a revolution in Italy is not improbable.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, failing followed by rising barometer, cooler north and west winds and cloudy weather, with light

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air pressure continued yesterday, and by midnight a remarkably low point was reached, indicating that the centre of the storm passed over this city. A considera-ble rise of temperature also took place.

For this city and vicinity, clearing, partly cloudy and somewhat cooler weather may be expected to-day, and ilitie change of these conditions to-morrow, except that the sky will be clearer.

DID MR. SCHURZ RESIGN ?

DEMOCRATIC GOSSIP ABOUT ITS EFFECT ON MR. SCHURZ-HIS ALLEGED RESIGNATION-THE PRES-

A newspaper in Washington declares that Secretary Schurz tendered his resignation to the President because Mr. Filley was reappointed to the St. Louis Post Office in opposition to the Secretary's wishes. The President is reported to have declined the resig-

THE STORY IN DETAIL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, January 10. - The Washington Post publishes an article entitled, "Carl Schurz Resigns." After directing attention to the fact that the Associated Press dispatches about three weeks ago contained a telegram from Chicago to the effect that a private letter had been received there from the Secretary of the Interior announcing

The main source of the information, he asserts, is a member of the Cabinet, who did not, however, take into consideration the possibility of publication when the disclosures were made. The writer

did not exist a decided political and even a personal an-tagonism between himself and Mr. Filler, who, it may be said, is one of the most active and influential Repub-lican "machine" politicians in that State. When Mr. declared, an unscrupulous enemy of that gentle ious Senator than by the appointment of

versal assumption that the accession of Mr Schurz to a Cabinet position meant an immediate and radical change in the Post Office at St. Louis. This became all the more natural as every Republican paper in the city of St. Louis, German or English, but one, vociferously demanded such a change, Mr. Schurz himself took it for granted that there would be no States would not be questioned, a principle so consider

Louis Post Office, and within a fortuight after his in-stallation in office formally tendered the place held by Mr. Filley to a personal friend of his, the Hon. Samuel Hays, formerly State Treasurer of Missouri, a gentleman of considerable popularity, excellent character and decided der consideration, industriously consulted his friends, and after considerable hesitation, yielding to their adand signified to Mr. Schurz his willingness to help him clear the turbid Republican political waters for as a matter of course, but weeks rolled on and it was not made. Months expired, and Mr. Filby still remained, apparently secure in his well-warmed seat. Six months passed by but Mr. Samuel Hays was not yet acting-posimaster. Mr. Hays came to Washington, as did scores of his friends and Mr. Fulcy's etemies, to learn, if possible, the reason for such apparently unexplicable delay, but all the satisfaction they got from Mr. Schurz was a stres of cuaning smiles, graceful waftures of the hand and the remark that Preswas necessary, but that there was no earthly doubt of There is no possible room for doubt that Mr. Bayes held out to his secretary continued assumnces that his wishes would be respected, assurances that fell but little short of positive committals. He even went so far on one occasion as to say to a friend of schurz that there might be a difficulty not easily overcome if the removal of Mr. Fulley was involved, as his testimonials were ve-luminous and almost irresistible, but as his term of office had expired there was no obstacle to the ap-ponument of another person, even admitting all that was said in Filley's favor to be true. Mr. Schurz neard o this, and pensively smiled. He knew that within third days from the meeting of the Schate the appointment had to be sent in. That short period was the imply of executive indecision, delicacy or sing-gisliness, and he allowed the executive mind freedom from interference until the day before the fateful last day. Then he waited on Mr. Haves and ushed for a decision. "What had the President de-termined on!" said the Secretary of the Interior, not dreaming for a moment of any other than a gratifying response. "I have been so solicited about this marrier," replies Mr. Hoyes, "that I have concluded to make it : ablust appointment; we will bring it up this after-

The Cabinet meeting was convened, and Mr. Haves propounded the St. Louis Post Office as a contradruthat had sorely perplexed the Presidential mind.

What do you say, gentlement?" The Cabinet had a
cood deal to say, all except Mr. Schuez. He did not need to say environe. Everybody was on his side, Mr. Key, who was represented at the time as having stoutly stood up for Mr. Filley and the non-interference of other mem-bers of the Cathet in his department took the ground that it would be indefensible not to allow Mr. Schurz to aid in the cause of reform, by the regulation of matters in his own State, where he of all others knew how mos efficacionsly to apply the caustic, the fance and the Each member of the Cabinet took the same ground. They were in fact but defending their own claims to the right of local superintendence in defending Mr. Schurz. The President said absolutely nothing. Nether by word nor sign did be indicate: preference. He had merely called for the opinions of his advisers and got them.

The Cabinet meeting was dispersed, and Mr. Schurz went to his rooms with hardly a doubt as to the result. The next day, however, so interested was he, so much had he at stake, that he arose early and drove to the White House. Before he had time to state his errand, which was to ask the President what name he had decided on, Mr. Hayes met him with a sinile and the assur

with or without an 'e '!" . Let me write it for you, Mr. President," responded

the new beaming and perfectly assured Scharz, and thereupon selzed a pen and wrote Sanarci Hays without

even asking whether Mr. Hayes with an "e" had con cluded on the name of Mr. Hays without an "c," Mr. Schurz took his leave. As he passed out to the avenue, he met and courteensly bowed to Assignat Postmaster-General Tyner, the great friend and fugler of Filiey, the political center of the late Senator Morton, who was on his way also to an early Presidential call. The heart of th Secretary took no deep forebodings from this little cir cumstance, however. Why should Mr. Hayes be so par ticular about the "e" if the matter was not all right? Mephistophelian tread and marched down the avenue to Awaiting him was Mr. Anthony Ittner. Mem ber of the House from the 1st St. Louis District, a pre-

nounced anti-Filley man. "I am very glad you have called," said Schurz; "I have just left the President, and he is about to send in Mr. Hays's name, but it will do no hurt for you to go and assure him that he is doing the right thing."

So the Hon. Mr. Ittner strode toward the White House

"I have called," said Mr. Ittner, "to say a few words about the St. Louis Post-Office."

"That matter," immediately responded Mr. Hayes, "is already settled. I have just cent up to the Capitol the name of Mr. Filley." " In that case," replied Mr. Ittner sturdily, who has an

imperturbable countenance and thorough command of feelings, " I have nothing more to say." It was but the task of a few minutes for Mr. Ittner to

put himself in personal communication with Mr. Schurz, to whom he at once reported the Presidential thunder-"My God!" shricked Mr. Schurz, waving his long arms, and bringing his palms together as Don Quixote

might have done, with a resounding smack, "what per-In ten minutes Mr. Ittner's information was verifled and Mr. Schurz came to a decision. He sat down to his desk, wrote out a brief letter of resignation, called a car-

ringe and presented himself before Mr. Hayes-the man who spells his name with an "e." Mr. Haye's took the

proffered letter and read it.

The writer then describes the scene that took place, as described, he says, by one of Secretary Schurz's friends. He represents the President as saying: "I beg you to recall this. I could give you reasons for my extraordinary action, which I am sure a man of your greatness of mind and generosity of character would accept, even while struggling in the depths of great personal chagrin, as justifiable. Do not destroy my Cabinet by insisting on such a step. Do not allow so small a consideration to become responsible for such grave consequences. I beg of you to withdraw this letter." The writer then adds that it was made known to Mr. Schurz that Senator Morton, as his death-bed request, had asked for Mr. Filley's retention, and that the night before Congressman Cole, of St. Louis, had as late as midnight, induced Vice-President Wheeler and Charles Foster, of Ohio, to accompany him in a visit to the Executive to urge the retention of Mr. Filley. These and many other justifying reasons were given, he says, but they did not greatly mollify disgraced Secretary. For the moment, he withdrew his proferred resignation, but only temporarily. It was then, the writer says, that the Berlin Mission was suggested as a possible friendly and pacific escape from the imbroglio, under the cover of which Mr. Schurz withdrew.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10—Cleared, steamships Fire Queen,
Liverpool; Juana. do. Arrived at Passes, steamship Chillan,
Liverpool; ship feetlysburg. Bordeaux. Sailed, New-Orleans,
New-York;
Savannan, Jan. 10.—Cleared, steamship Rapidan, New-York; ship Savannah (Ger.), Breinen. [For other Ship News see Third Page.]

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sik: Our name having been mentioned in connection with the radius of Mr. Duaning, wile you be good enough to state that we are not in any way inter-exced in the matter. ested in the matter.

Persons holding any of our obligations can have them cashed, less legal rate of interest, by presenting them to us. Respectfully,

C. T. RAYNOLDS & Co.,

106 and 108 Fulton-st.

New-York, January 10, 1878.

[The false rumor affecting this house did not appear in THE TRIBUNE, as, after investigation, the rumor was found to be without good foundation,-Ed.1

MARRIED.

MARKHER.

CAMERON—CARY—On Tuesday evening, Jan. S. at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, by the Rev. William Ely, of Fieladelphia, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Faddock, D. D., Rector of St. Peters, and the Rev. H. S. Cornwell, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Donald Start Cameron to Albee Katherine, youngs at daughter of the Hon. J. E. Cary, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full All nones and address.

DIED. AYER-At Lowell, Mass, 9th inst, Mrs. Cornella W., wife of Frederick Ayer, and caughter of the Hon. Charles A. Whea-ton, of Northfield, Minn., aged 42 years.

BACHE—On Treeday, Jan. 8, of membraneous croup, Mary Hercker, only child of John O. and Mary L. Bache, aged 3 years, 6 months and 8 days. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 238 East 4sch BINGHAM-On Tuesday, the 8th inst., at Bristol, R. I., Ann shourds Bingham, widow of Samuel Bingham, in the 76th shounds Himmann, whose of Samuel Bingham, in the 76th year of her age. Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, leander K. Bingham, 143d-st., West of 3d-ave., Mott Haven, Sanday, 13th inst., at 1

months.

from the residence of his parents, 138 Mercer-st., on
, Jan. 11, at 11:40 a. in.
at at Paretson, N. J.

BULL-on the 5th inst., Daniel Bull, in the 60th year of his age.
as relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend
this toneral from the residence of his brother, Ebenezer Bull,
Bramptonburg, Orange County, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2

n. to.

GOULD—At Richfield Springs, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1878, Mrs. Mary
Ann Could, in the Soth year of her age.

HAMH/FON—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1878, suddenly, of apopiexy, Mrs. Mars Hamilton, in the seth year of her age.

Farserial service at the residence of her son, R. Hamilton, 54

Itelian slave, Brooklyn, at 4 p. m., Friday, Jan. 11, 1878,

Itelianyes and triends are invited to attend. MARVIN-At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 10, David M. Mary n.

Paneral will be held at Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity,
Westpert, on Saturday, 12th lust, at 2:30 p.m. Friends
will pleas not send flowers.

McLit's N. -bm Thurday, J.m. 10, 1873, Colonel George Washington McLean, in the 77th year of his age, thuseal from his late residence, Avenne A., between 118th and 210th sta, on Saturday, the 12th inst, at 4 p. m. RE-on Thursday, Jan. 10, Facute May, youngest gibts of George II, and Minnie M. Moers, aged 7 months

t friends are invited to attend the funeral Vernon, Westchester Councy, on Saturday, the at 1 p. in. PACKARD In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Edwin Harthney, only son of Edwin and Julia II. Fackard, aged

cur. gal services on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 p. m., from 102 actions at a Brooklyin. In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Harold L., son of Land the late Thomas Sunth, aged 16 years, 2 months The relatives not friends of the family are laying to the same bears. I months and 9 days.

The relatives not friends of the family are laying to attend the inheral from the residence of his mother, No. 788 St.

Marks-hace, corner Procklyn-ave., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock r. m. Friends will please omit flowers.

Rochester, N. Y., and San Francisco papers please copy.

SWEZEY - In Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1878, Clara Belle, daughter of Christopher and Mary A. Swezey, aged I year and 9 months.

Funeral services her at parents residence, 73 Lefferts place, Brocklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, 52 2 p. m.

Special Notices.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,
EINE DRESS SITERS,
UNDERSHIETS, AND DRAWFIS,
REDUCED PRICES,
J. W. 10 INST JN,
NO. 260 CEARUS S.
Also, No. 427 6th ave., cornet 26th st.

Nervous Exhaustion — A modical casay comprising a series of lactures destroyed at Kahars state-tim of Anatomy, New-Architectures destroyed at Kahars state-tim of Anatomy, New-Architectures are consequently as the case and curve of groundates destine, showing a closely approach to the investigation of the procedures to increase and the treatments to increase and the treatment of the consequence. By mad the currence, or postage statemps. Address secretary, & AlIN'S Museum, 688 Broadway, New-York.

New-York, tior. 5, 1877. T. L. JAMES, Postmaner.

Ready this Morolog!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The issue of to-day contains

CHOICE EDITORIALS, HUMORS OF THE DAY

Letters from Staff and other Correspondents in the Old World and the New; an Agricultural Department; Full Re-

orts of all the Markets, etc. Single copies sent free on application.

Price (in wrappers ready for mailing), five cents per copy one copy, one year, \$3; ffive copies, \$14; ten copies and one extra, \$28. Postage in all cases free to the subscribe

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

ested in this investigation may turn with profit to page 43 of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1878, where they will find a list of the 130 cities referred to by Mr. Porter, with the municipal debt of each in the years mentioned. One of the recent incidents at Shipka Pass was the death of Lehmann Pasha, one of the bravest of was the death of Lemmann Pasha, one of the bravest of the Turkish generals. The old warrior died like a sol-dier. As he stood on the banquette of the advanced par-apet, directing the working of his mortars and watching the effect of their fire, a shrapped burst just in front of him, and a piece, passing through his field-glasses, en-tered his forehead, killing him on the spot. When the General fell, and the men realized their loss, the cry of 'Allah!" echoed along the trenches, and they opened a tremendous fire, while nothing but discipline prevented them from burling themselves, in broad daylight, against them from burling themselves, in broad daylight, against the rock, only to swell the number of corpses already at its base. He was burled from the monastery at Kesanlik. The funeral line started from Shipka at noon. First marched a battation of infantry; then came the band of a cavalry restment playing some of those wild, sad Turkish and s. i.e. at, off a gui-carriage drawn by eight horses, the coffin covered with flags, with the General's fez and sword on it, and his well-known chestnut charger following; and last came the staff. The artitlery sergeant, who carried the beloved commander's sword, sobbed like a child, and many a soldier whispered, "Would to Allah I was lying in his place:"

Mr. Beecher cannot understand how rational

Mr. Beecher cannot understand how rational men can allow themselves to be excited by "the period-ical misreports of the reperters," in regard to his theoews. In a letter to the editor of The Presbyte rian Weekly, he declares that for twenty-five years he has preached the truth of the Inspiration of the sacred Scripture, the existence and government of God, the doc-trines of the Trinity, the divinity of Carist as very God, the universal sinfumess of man, the atonement of Christ, the decirine of a change of heart, the efficacions inflaence of the Holy Spirit in regeneration, and the doctrine of retribution, both here and hereafter. "It is true," he of retribution, both here and hereafter. "It is true," he adds. "that the question of the nature of suffering, the object of penalty, and the question of its duration, I have discussed with such light as I had, denying that all the light had yet broken out of Holy Scripture, on various points that it cout ined. The charges of athesia, infidelity, universalism, theirm, are made by men that know nething, and who take no pains to know anything. My working sympathies go with the evangelical, orthodox ministry. I refuse to be held to consistency with any dogmatic system of theology of the past. I am with Arminus; I am with Episcopacy and against Episcopacy; I am with the Roman Church and against It—my object keing, not to build or to detend any system of the obey or government, but to bring men near to God, and build these up in holiness of life."

NOT GENERAL BEN BUTLER.

THERE BE TWO EIGHMONDS IN THE FIELD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: May I ask you to try and get more trust worthy correspondence from Washington? Senator Patterson is made to say to your informant:

"You are the only person except Ben Butler and my doctor whem I have seen since I was taken sick." There your informant is untruthful or Patterson is crazy. I have not seen him at all since he has been sick. The last time I saw him I met him on the esplanade of the Capitol, some six weeks ago and I myself have not been in Washington since the fifteenth of December. A little more truth, please, in your telegraphic reports, by way of variety.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,), 1878. BENJ. F. BUTLER. Eoston, Jan. 9, 1878. BENJ. F. BUTLER. [There is a third alternative besides the two (an untruthful correspondent or Patterson crazy), which General Butler names. Possibly the General has heard that there are such things as slips through similarity of sound in telegraphing. Possibly he is also aware that he doesn't have a monopoly of the name of Butler, or even of the warlike title that precedes it. THE TRIBUNE printed the dispatch precisely as received. We have examined the copy since, and find it was written plainly "Ben" Butler. On telegraphing to our Washington correspondent, however, we learn that it was "Gen." not "Ben Butler, and that the General Butler meant was, as might have been supposed, the General But-ler with whom Patterson has had so much to do-General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina General Butler could have had the matter set right at once by a line calling our attention to the mistake; and could thus have escaped that disagreeable task from which he always shrinks, the needles writing of an uncivil letter.-Ed.]

PUBLIC OPINION.

They have a story that the Berlin mission is being reserved for Stauley Matthews. We don't it. Of course a Bland man of such Roman fid-principle wouldn't go to a country where they won giver for money.—[Albany Journal (Rep.)

Is it not a carious fact that the fellows who are shouting for "the dollar of our fathers," do not wan the dollar of the fathers, after all I For that dollar was worth 100 cents on the dollar; and if the fathers coul-come to life axain, they would blush at the imputation that they would try to pay their debts with 90 cents of silver to the dollar of debt.—[Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.

The grayamen of the offence against public presperity, the crime, rather, meditated by the Band Bill and, indeed, already committed by its introduction and discussion, lies in the fact that it is an offence, a crime, the effects of which are to be felt by every Ameri-can chizen; by the non-bondholder more than the bend-holder, the poor more than the rich.—[Davenport Ga-zette (Rep.)

MORE IN SORROW THAN IN ANGER.

The dollar that is the present standard of value has been magnified. That is the wrong that we couplain of. We need the sliver dollar to redress the standard of value. A limited sliver dollar is no dollar at all. Sliver must stand on equal footing with gold, under the ratio of 16 to 1, or it ceases to be money. The President will accept a very grave responsibility it he retuses his standard to a buil restoring the bi-metallic standard to the United States, for fair play to the people demands that standard, and those who are speaking of it as repudiation know better, or are too ignorant to take care of themselves.

PROFESSOR SUMNER'S SOLEMN PREDICTION.

I make bold to say that if silver is not remonetized we shall never resume specie payments, either in gold or in silver; that this generation now upon the stage never will see the end of it, and that this country never in our time will return to the old-fashioned property. I say that if we give upto this delusion we shall find that we can never reclaim our position among the nations of the earth—the position that our fathers had won for us, the position to which our ambition, our resources, and our National energy and enterprise point as. Therefore, I think that at this moment, in view of all the circumstances of the case, and of the consequences that must be apprehended from a remonetization of silver, the country is in more clanger than it ever has been before. In the war, the questions at stake were those that appended easily to the sympathies and the sentiments of the masses of the people. This question calls for sacrifices. In the good time people said, do not now put a stop to the time of presperity in order to get back to specie payments. In bad times now they say the times are too bad to return to specie payments. When will the right time come I When will the time come when it will operate itself! Never. There is only one time for an action that demands a sacrifice of a man, and that time is now—whenever it is. I make bold to say that if silver is not re-

LIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

LIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

From The St. Louis Republicas (19m).

We think we express the sentiments of a very large nealority of the Democratic party when we urge the Democratic and House to assist the President with voice and vote, in all matters where such assistance can be consistently rendered. Whenever and assistance can be consistently rendered. Whenever and substrace the Presidently policy is anti-Democratic, of course Democrats must and will oppose it; but on the plain issue between the President and his Republican antiaconists, the interests and the honor of the party slike demand that Democrats shall sustain him. Interests because if Hayes is conquered and crushed into submission or helpiessness, Republicanism will regain its lost prestige and power. Honor, because he has provoked Republican hostility by adopting and enforcing the Democratic programme on the Southern question.

BOOMERANG LEADERSHIP. Prom The Witmington Every Eventing (Dem.) If ever a party had reason to curse the false leadership of ignoramnees, the Democratic party has such cause to curse the leadership of Bland. Eveng, and the clase inflationists, and if Montgomery Blair and others now succeed in belithing the one great issue their party has, and which others have pushed under and in weakening their own case and strengthening that of their opponents by seeking a legal decision, sure to be against them, it seems to us that the only practical question in politics will be, whom will the Republicans neminate!

THE SILVER AGITATOR'S VOCABULARY.

A telegram from Washington to The New-York Tenurse of the 3d inst., drawn out by Mr. Hatter, quotes from the speeches of Messts. Kelley, of Fennsylvania; Potter, of New-York; McNeely, of Holis; Hooper, of Massachisetts, and Stoughton, of Hennsylvania; Potter, of New-York; McNeely, of Holis; Hooper, of Massachisetts, and Stoughton, of Meshgan, showing that those at least knew perfectly well what was going on when silver was demonstrated. The dispatch shows also that the proposal to demonstrate was fully discussed by three ex-directors of the Mint, the Superinsendent of the New-York Assay Office, Mr. E. B. Elliott, Mr. Robert Fatterson, and others in a report to the Secretary in 1870. The Banker' Magazine also published in the Currency, explaining the object of the demonstration bill. In the following year it published the correspondence of the Deputy-Controler of the Currency, explaining the object of the bill, 28 regards demonstration, was again explained. The New-York Chamber of Commerce discussed the bill ten months before its passage; the National Board of Trade discussed its xi months before its passage; and a paper of Mr Samuel E. Rugsies discussing it was in December, 1872, mailed to every member of Congress. What is the answer to all this? Why, "gold plot," "gold-lee," "gold sharies," "fraud," "haboring man," "toling millions," "Mississippl Valley," "silver eagle, one wing in Geif of Mexico, the other in Lake Superior, tail in the Rocky Montains," "bloated bondholders," "componing for Mexico, the other in Lake Superior, tail in the Poolie from whom this comes are not French peasants, or Rossian Muzniks, or Parlsian Jacobins, but Americans bred in the common schools and long used to self-government.

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED-TRIUMPH

OF HARD MONEY PRINCIPLES. Mr. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly, announced his committees yesterday morning. Mr. Skinner's resolution in opposition to the Bland Silver Bill now before Congress, came up in the Assembly, and, after a vigorous speech in its favor by Erastus Brooks, was adopted by a vote of 105 to 17. Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill providing for the correction of unequal assessments and Assemblyman Daly, a bill to increase th water supply of New-York.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES. THE LONG SUSPENSE ENDED-THE LIST OF COMMIT-TERS ANNOUNCED IN THE ASSEMBLY-HAPPINESS

NOT UNIVERSAL. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- The 128 members of the Assembly were all present when Speaker Husted called the Assembly to order this morning. Many so intently closely over his breast, and with a habit of speaking wi Chaplain's prayer, that it is to be feared they did not his hands clasped before him. He made a most improjoin mentally in the supplication. This roll contained the list of the committees of the Assembly, drawn up by Mr. Husted after a week of toll among letters of recomnendation, and submission to hours of button-holing. The list was soon handed to the Clerk to be read, and what might be called a wave of sen-sation passed over the room. As there are thirty-eight chairmanships on the list, air of great cheerfulness and even merriment that most members had when the reading of the list began, faded before Clerk Johnson had read half of the list, and by the time he had finished there was a great array of men looking as if they were enduring much misery. But an examination of the list in the Albany afternoon papers made most of these men cheerful; they discovered that they were members of important committees, if not

Following is the list, the Republicans being in Roman

and the Democrats in italic.

Ways and Means—Messrs, Alvord, of Onendaga; Graham, of Orange; I. I. Hayes, of New-York; Hepburn, of St. Lawrence; D. W. C. Peck, of O-weap; Wadsworth, of Livingston; Ergols, of Richmend; J. Hayes, of New-York, and Haliday, of Tompkins.

York, and Hahday, of Tompkins.

Judiciary—Messrs, Gilbert, of Franklin; Kern, of Madison; Graham, of Orange; Abbott, of Warren; Sewell, of Delaware; Andrews, of Broome; Piper, of Ningara; Hergen, of Kings, and Allen, of Eric.

General Laws—Messrs, Graham, of Orange; Griegs, of Albany; Williams, of Chantanqua; Hobbte, of Monroe; Winch, of Ontario; Vicens, of Sullivan; Purdy, of West, chester; Nelson, of Rockland, and C. C. Peck, of Greene.

Canals—Messrs, I. I. Hayes, of New-York; Case of Oswege; Hurd, of Erie; Terry, of Washington; Sheldon, of Lewis; Sheard, of Herkiner; Bonck, of Schoharie; Willers, of Seneca; J. T. Taglor, of New-York. A flairs of Scheen; J. I. Hagior, of New-York,
A flairs of Cilita-Messrs, Fish, of Putnam; I. I. Hayes,
of New-York; Warng, of Kings; Astor, of New-York;
Worth, of Kings; Skinner, of Jefferson; Brooks, of Richnond; Dally, of New-York; Halahan, of New-York,
Dallowit, March Railroads-Messrs, Prescott, of Ouelda; Wheeler, of Dutchess; Chase, of Oswege; Alvord, of Onendaga; Peck, of Fulton and Hamilton; Chappel, of Montgemery; Wengle, of Montgemery; Moller, of Westchester; and Baker, of New-York.

Commerce and Navigation-Messrs Worth, of Kings; McKeel, of Schuyler; Parker, of Chantanana; Moners, of Clinton; North, of Oswego; Norv. of Albany; Day, of Erle Shanley, of Kings, and Patterson, of New York.

Eric Skauley, of Kings, and Patterson, of New York.

Insurence—Messrs. Hepburn, of 8 t. Lawrence; Waring, of Kings; Berry, of Chemange; Clapp, of Essex;
Hurd, of Frie; I. I. Haves, of New-York; Floyd-Jones, of
Queens; Cormack, of Delaware, and Keegan, of Queens,
Banks—Messrs. Clapp, of Essex; Sawyer, of Tiogra;
Case, of Oswego; Sutheriand, of Steuben; Crandall, of
Madison; Kentor, of Ulster; Halvin, of New-York; Kelloog, of Currland; Douglass, of Kings,
Internal Affairs—Messrs, Valentine, of Wayne; Mooers,
of Cluten; Footer, of Albany; Mattison, of Orleans;
Skinner, of Jefferson; Taylor, of Genesic; Languer, of
Eric; Seebacher, of New-York; Floyd-Jones, of Queens,
Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Taylor, of Genesic; De A fairs of Villages—Messis Taylor, of Genesee; De oe of Saratoga; Holbrook, of Onondara; Falmer, of Lawrence; Jones, of Oneida; Lowing, of Wyoning one-rae, of Cayuga; Wemple, of Montgomery, and Fower of Columbia.

of Columbia.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Williams, of Chantanqua;
Brundage, of Stenber; Cark, of Yates; Miller, of Rensschee; Rowland of St. Lawrence; Wilber, of Columbia;
Cosad, ps. of Outario; Crowley, of Erie, and Havens, of

Suffolk.

Public Printing—Messrs. Skinner, of Jefferson; Berry, of Chenango; Wakely, of Allegheny; Miller, of Wayne; Reynolds, of Washington; Roberts, of Onelda; Neilson, of Saratoga; Browning, of New-York; Curran, of Albary. Public Health-Messrs, King, of Cattaragus; Pool, of attaragus; Keator, of Ulster; North, of Oswego; longuer, of Erie; Grady, of New-York; J. T. Taylor, of New-York; Baird, of Chemong.

New-York; Baird, of Chemong.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messes, McKeel,
of Schuyler; Clark, of Yates; Lowing, of Wyoming;
Sheldon, of Lewis; Waring of Kings; Grady, of NewYork; Flyan, of Kings; Thain, of New-York; Mead, of
Schemochuly. connectany.

On Public Education—Messrs, D. W. C. Peck, of Oscogo; Reynolds, of Washington; Sewell, of Delaware awyer, of Tloga; Noves, of Cayuga; Figun, of Kinghopmung, of New York; Baird, of Cheming; Cormack

of Delaware,

On Militia-Messrs, Astor, of New-York; Andrews, of
Broome; Chappell, of Monroe; Foster, of Albany; Mattison, of Orleans; Magenborg, of Klogs; Willers, of
Seneca; Henry, of Klogs; tironening, of New-York,

Seneca; Henry, of Kings; Browning, of New York,
On Claims—Messrs, Crandall, of Madison; Deyoc, of
Saratoga; Hobble, of Monroe; Holbrook, of Onondara;
Burd, of Erie; Balhe, of New-Yora; Berrigan, of NewYork; Bergen, of Kings.

Fideral Relations—Messrs, Abbott, of Warren; Story,
of Albany; Hulme, of Duchess; Hoyt, of Orange; Kern,
of Madison; Fattengill, of Otsego; Alten, of Erie; Baker,
of New-York, and Bouck, of Schoharie.

of Albany; Hadengill, of Otsego; Alten, of Eric; Baker, of New-York, and Bouck, of Scholarie.

Game Lauss-Messers, Case, of Oswepo; Palmer, of St. Lawrence; Sutherland, of Steuben; Miller, of Wayne; Thomson, of Jefferson; Havens, of Suffolk, and Cruz/ord, of New-York.

State Prisons—Messrs, Moners, of Clinton; Wakely, of Allegheny; Grizes, of Albany; Noyes, of Cayman; Hoyt, of Orange; Nicens, of Sallivan, and Galcin, of New-York.

Allegheny: Griggs, of Albany: Noyes, of Cavugar: Hoyt, of Orange; Nicens, of Sullivan, and Galcin, of New-York.

State Charitable Institutions—Messra. Noyes, of Cavugar, Beyoe, of Saratoga; Hulme, of Dutchess; Peck, of Fulton and Hamilton: Eurna, of Remsechaer; J. Clark, of New-York, and Fitzgerald, of New-York.

Civil Divisions—Mesers. North, of Gewego; Williams, of Chautanqua; Valentine, of Wayne; Satheriand, of Steuben; Townsley, of Oneida; Silor, of Remsechaer, Searing, of Ulsier.

Trade and Manutachures—Messrs. Sheard, of Herklimer; Reyubids, of Washington; Jones, of Oneida; Chappell, of Monro: Mapes, of Monroe: Craeford, of New-York Barns, of Remsechaer.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Wakely, of Allegany; Willis, of Onoudaga, Taylor, of Genesse; Winch, of Ontario; Thomson, of Jeflerson; Silder, of Remsechaer: Pattengall, of Otsea.

Public Lands—Messrs. Winch, Ontario; Clark, of Yates; Abbotte of Warren; Clapp, of Essex; Hamilton, of Ulster; Loveland, of Niagara; Minocs, of Monroe: Agriculture—Messrs. Wakeworth, of Livingston; Brundage, of Steuben; Holbrook, of Onondaga; Wilbor, of Columbia; Kellogg, of Coriland; Loveland, of Niagara, and Roberts, of Oneida.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Poole, of Cattarangus; Willis, of Onondara; Hobble, of Monroe; Griggs, of Albany; Bathe, of New-York; Day, of Erie, and Hamilton, of Ulster.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Parker, of Chautanqua; Story, of Albany; Mattison, of Orleans; Lowing, of Wyoming; Berrigan, of New-York; Clark, of New-York, and Claney, of Kings.

Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bille—Messrs. Sawyer, of Tioga; Foster, of Albany; Andrews, of Broome; Miller, of Rensschaer; Daly, of New-York; Populass, of Kings, and Fitzgerald, of New-York.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Sewell, of Delaware; Gilbert, of Frankin; Sheldon, of Lewis; Feek, of Finton and Hamilton; Purdy, of Westchester; Townsley, of Oneida, and Curran. of Albany.

Gricances—Messrs. Miller, of Wayne; Mekeel, of Schyler; King, of Cattarangus; Valentine, of Wayne; Struck, of New-York; Frank, of New-York; Terry, Wa

Struck, of New York; Frank, of New York, and J. Hages, of New York.
Expenditures of the House-Messrs. Chase, of Otsego; Wadsworth, of Livingston; Asior of New York; Terry, of Washington; Converse, of Cayuga; Claney, of Kings, and Frank, of New York.

Expenditures of the Executive Department-Messra. Keator, of Uister; Sheidon, of Lewis; Palmet, of St. Lawrence; Parker, of Chautauqua; Moller, of Westchester; C. C. Peek, of Greene, and Seebacher, of New York.

York.
Rules—Messrs. Graham, of Orange; Alvord. of Onon-daza; Hepburn, of St. Lawrence; Nelson, of Rockland, and Brooks, of Richmond.
Joint Library—Messrs. Wheeler, of Dutchess; Gilbert, of Franklin; Classe, of Otsego; Thain, of New-York, and Myenborg, of Kings.
Sub-Computer of the West. Sub-Committee of the Whole :

Sixtn District—Mr. Berry, of Chemango, chairman. First District—Fdzgerald, of New-York; McDonough of New-York.
Second District—Shanley, of Kings; Henry, of Kings.
Third District—Proper, of Columbia; Scaring, of Uniter.
Fourth District—Neilson, of Saratoga; Howland, of St. awrence.
Firth District-Willis, of Onondaga; Jones, of Oneida.
Sixth District-Crandall of Madison.
Seventh District-Clark, of Yates; Erundage, of

cenben. Eight District-Wakely, of Alleghany; Williams, of Chautauqua.

Apportionment Committee—Messrs. Alvord, of Onon-dags; Fish, of Potnam; Skinner, of Jefferson; Hepburn, of St. Lawrence; D. W. C. Peck, of Oswego; King, of Cattaraugus; Wilbor, of Columbia; Hadiday, of Tompkins; Grady, of New-York; Day, of Erie; and Claney, of Kings.

There is of course some dissatisfaction expressed with

the formation of the committees, but the general verdict

is sincereis in approval of Mr. Husted's work. The Tam-

many Democrats are well pleased to have even one mem-ber on the Committee on Cities-Mr. Holahan, and one who will probably act in their interest-Mr. Brooks. There are also, it will be noticed, two New-York Repubtican members-Mr. L. L. Hayes and Mr. Astor—on the committee, and the two Republican members from Brooklyn. The reven Democratic members from Brooklyn are disconsolate because none of their number is on the committee. The Committee on In ternal Affairs contains three men: Valentine, Skinner, and Taylor, who will oppose any change in the present Excise Law; three men who will vote for any change Languer, Seebacher and Jones, and three men who have not yet declared their opinion. It is interesting to observe that the representatives of three of the noted famighty struggle by the last Legislature, is at once at not yet declared their opinion. It is interesting to ob-

lies of New-York are chairmen of committees, viz:

THE BLAND BILL DENOUNCED. DEBATE AND VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON MR. SKINNER'S RESOLUTION-DECIDED SPEECH BY ERASTUS BROOKS-THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY

A VOTE OF 105 TO 17.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 10 .- The passage of the Bland Silver Bill by Congress the New-York Assembly formally declared to-day "would be a grave public calamity."
This important declaration was preceded by a debate of a remarkably serious tone. Ex-Governor Seymour was among the hearers. The debate was induced by a resolution brought forward by Mr. Skinner last week denouncing the famous Silver Bill. That gentleman called up his resolution to-day, but did not address the Assembly upon it, and for a few seconds it seemed as if the resolution would come to a vote without anything being said in its favor. Seeing this, Mr. Erastus Brooks hastily arose and began an earnest speech. At this the entire Assembly suddenly became quiet and the members listened with extraordinary attentiveness to the speaker-a medium sized man, closely over his breast, and with a habit of speaking with sive speech, and the Assembly evidently regarded it as a remarkable one. He spoke slowly and very distinctly, so that every word could be heard in any part of the Assembly Chamber. The advocates of unlimited silver paid him the same remarkable compliment of close attention and si-leace that was paid him by the friends of the resolution. His speech was a model one for brevity and compact statement, and at its close the supporters of the resolution looked at one another as if to say, " It is needless to

statement, and at its close the supporters of the resolution hooked at one another as if to say. "It is needless to say a word more." The speech was as follows:

I shall vote for this resolution with great pleasure; and I shall be glad to see this House and the Senate of the State of New-York emphasize its approval of the principle embedded in it. Its importance cannot be overstated. It relates to the currency of the country; and the experience of the country in regard to the currency is simply this: that it is impossible to have two currences in use at the same time; the cheaper and the meaner will inevitably take the place of the suserior or the better. I think it important that the voice of the State of New York, so calment that the voice of the State of New York, so calment that the voice of the State of New York, so calment that the voice of the State of New York, so calment that the voice of the State of New York, so calment the test of the state of the State and of the country, and largely. I may say, of the business world, so far as relates to our intercourse with it, should be heard in the Congress of the United States. I do not know that there is a member representing this State in Congress who is in favor of the Biand Bill. I soope face is not one; but when I remember what the moral force may be of an honest, carnest and prompt expression of opinion on the part of the people of this State through their State representatives as against the mistakes and heresise of other parts of the Union, I feel that a great moral, financial and political good will accrue not only to us but to the country at large by a prompt expression of opinion against what I regard as an uncalled for, and dangerous in some sense, and on all the consequences to the public credit, a monstrous measure, proposing, as it does in this period of our financial history, when solver is at a discount of 10 per cent, that sliver shall be made practically the only legal-ender in the primary of debts. In the City of New-York it is not only pos

e 412 5 grains. Now, sir, I wish to emphasize what I say in regard to

Mr. Alvord-I indorse each and every word that has fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Richmond, and require at the hand of this House a manner of exn which shall show where we are. I call for the

ves and noes.

Beard, the Greenback member from Cheming County was the first to say " No," and he said it loudly and de But unlimited silver was to have a sturdy advocate. He appeared in the person of Mr. Nelson, of Rockland

County, extremely tall, and a vehement speaker. He I do not believe this resolution right, and if I ever had any doubt about it, the bankers' needing in New York the other day convinced me that this resolution ought not to pass, and the filand hill each to pass. Now, I want to pass, and the filand hill each to pass. Now, I want to keep to make the peed not waste any sympathy on the depreciation in the wayes of the laboring men of this country. They would be holgely glad to get eilver for their labor to-day. There never was any excuse for the demoniteration of silver. It was made at the dictation of foreign bondholders. They part 49 cents on the dollar for their boods in greenbands. They have received their money back twice over, and now demonitize silver in the hope of getting the 60 cents which are left. There never was a greater wrong perpetrated in this country. The people of this country work and how wood and draw water for the sole benefit of the bankers and bondholders, and the people and their interests are entirely overlooked. I vote "No."

He was quickly answered by a yoney manufacturer,

He was quickly answered by a young manufacturer, Mr. Sheard, as follows: nat the laborers coupleyed prefer greenbacks to suver, aft for further reference would refer into to those manuclariers and storekeepers who, it is reported, are buying tver at a discount and paying the wages of their emoyes in the same.

Produce Exchange of New-York was called, that gentle-man arose from his seat as if to make a speech. Speaker Husted said: "The gentleman from New-York desired to be excused from voting and will state his reasons." But the gentleman from New-York did not desire to be excused. He and attracted the attention of the entire House to his vote and that was what he intended. Inflating his langs, he shouted loudly; " I vote aye?" Mr. Thain, another Tammany Democrat, desired to be excused from voting, on the ground that he had not examined the Bland Bill question, but the Assembly re-fused his request. He then voted in the affirmative.

Democrats it		TEAS.	
Abbott, Allen, Allend, Allend, Allend, Andrews, Astor, Enker, Enthe, Exergin, Everigin, Everigin, Evening, Errowang, Errowang, Errowang, Case, Case, Chappell, Chare, Clark, Crandall, Cranded,	Fitgerald, Figure, Figure, Footer, Halleday, Hayes, Halleday, Herry, Henry, Henry, Hobbock, Holbrock, Howle, Hund, Husted, Johnson, Ketan, Ketan, Keta, King, Kera, King, Keng, Kera, King, Kenger,	Lowing, Mattison, McDemough, McDemough, Mcded, McKeel, Miller, J. H., Miller, S. V. J. McHer, Mosera, Neilson, North, North, North, North, Pather, Pather, Pather, Pather, Pather, Peck, P. D. C., Peck, Poper, Pol., Prosectt, Pror, Pol., Reynolds, Rowland, Rowland,	Sawyer, Sering, Sering, Serbecker, Sewell, Sheard, Sheard, Sheard, Sheard, Stack, Satherland, Taylor, E. Taylor, J. T. Terry, Thain, Thom on, Valentine, Waldeworth, Walker, Warng, Wang, Whould, Whoeler, Wilbor, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams,

Loveland, Eoberts, Mapes (R & W) Shuntry-17. Myenbary, Netson, Proper, Hamilton, Hoyer, J., Jones, It will be observed that the above negative vote is livided politically as follows: Democrats, 14; Labor Reformers, 2; Republicans, 1. There were 39 Democrats and 64 Republicans who voted

Beard (Work.), Dauglass,

NAYS.

for the resolution. Two of the New-York Assemblymen voted against the resolution, Galvin and J. Hayes, and four of the New-York delegation, Bergen, Douglase, Myenborg and Shanley. The following members of the New-York delegation voted for it: Berrigan, Daly, Fitzgerald, Eady, I. I. Hayes, Holahan, McDonough, Thain, Sechacher, Strack, Taylor. The resolution passed

is as follows:

Excelved (if the Senate concur). That it is the sense of the Legislature of the Stale of New York, that the good faith of the Nation is picked to the redemption of the cein obligations of the Government in good, or its full equivalent; that any violation of the public faith would be injurious to the public credit and nurtful to the good name of our country; that an ew debayement of the currency would unsettle business, disorganize industry, injure labor, indefinitely postpone the resumption of specie patments, and thus defeat the early restoration of specie patments, and thus defeat the early restoration of what is known as the Bland Silver full by the Congress of the United States, or of any measure calculated to embarrass or prevent resumption within the time fixed by law would be a grave public calamity. ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 10, 1878.

Banks of the country each year since 1869, for the amount of dividends paid by them, the amounts of their surplus, and their total net earnings, and the ratios of their divi-dends to capital, see The TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1878.

the Ring will be compelled, if a bill presented by Mr-Alvord in the Assembly to-day is passed, to file their claims before February I. Senator Ecclesine introduced a like bill in the Senate.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill in the Assembly requiring

Serator Fomeroy introduced a one, course, process for the review and correction of alleged erroneous and meaning assessments. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate last year by Senator Woodin and passed that body, but was not reached by the Assembly.

It is stated that Canal Commissioner Thayer will test the question in the courts whether he can legally act until a Superintendent of Public Works is appointed.

surance Companies' securities deposited in his depart-ment, was argued to-day in General Term. Decision was reserved. The Speaker of the Assembly to-day announced the fol-

lowing appointments: For Assistant Sergeant at arms, Cierk, S. P. Allen; Journal Cierk, Win, H. Barker; Dep-nty Clerks, Henry E. Abell, Theodore Z. Root, Lorenzo R. Locke, John W. Kierman, Alexander P. Dambar, James A. Cheney, George M. Bullock, Ira L. C. Lockwood and George D. Haskell; Librarian, John C. Paaldlug; Assis-tant Librarian, James O. Cole; Bank Messenger, James H. Manville; Clerk's Messengers, Fred R. Ames, E. A. Spaniding and Henry F. Loomis. Two important bills relating to New-York, that were

respecting the late Chancellor Prayn, and out of respect to his memory, the Board adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LATE KING OF ITALY. THE REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

House, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1878. Prince Amadeus, the late King Victor Emanuel's

THE EFFECT OF THE KING'S DEATH.

IAN RELATIONS IMPOSITABLE. Pages, Taureday, Jan. 10, 1878.

nel, the Paris telegram to The Times says, produced a great impression in that city. The suiden disoppear-ance of the patriotic promoter of Italian unity creates resh anxiety in the minds of French politicians. The

with Germany as to pass for her doelle ally, it is known, and was proved by his recent interview with M. Gambetta that Victor Emanuel would not, except at the last extremity, have are ded to any enterprise apparently menacing France. His death deprives this country of this moral security based entirely on the Kim's personal feeling, and effaces the last trace of an individual gratuale which inspired the French nation with instinctive confliciency.

The prospect of an early Conclave coupled with this event excepts anxieties which Victor Emanuel might have warder off. Although Pens IX repeatedly declared that he should live long cusouch to see the King resent on his deathbed. Let wo men, it is known, could not help liking each other, and the King had often prevenued his advisers from taking too seriously to heart attacks which the Pontifftook pleasure in benauty on him. Here, too, beiny dentagood will and respect destipear with the King, and there is no telling how for Italy will now be willing or able to presect the deliberations of the Conclave. Happelly the issue of the interview of the Conclave, cannot regard France as capt to of each and heart Pance was expected to the serious heart.

at Rome, and have draped its club rooms in mourning.

A ball which the club intended to give within a few days

as been pestponed.

Among the hallon immigrants who have recently ar-

	multip	
HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5	Night.	BAR.
123436439101112(2343	THE RESERVE	730
	THE SELECT	3
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The second second		29.
	THE STREET	
	-	4
	describer of	

TRIEUNE OFFICE, Jan. 11-1 a. m.-A steady decline of

For the general condition of the National

and obtained immediate audience with Mr. Tilden's forced substitute.

THE ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE.

IDENT'S REASONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT. nation, but to have tendered Mr. Schurz the Berlin

THE PRESIDENT SAID TO HAVE ACTED AS HE DID IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH SENATOR MOR-

his intended immediate withdrawal from the Cabinet, the writer of the article proceeds to the narration of the circumstances which he says gave rise

to this report.

says: "The central fact in this chapter of facts is to be found In the absolute resignation of his portfolio by Mr. Schurz, which resignation was insisted upon determinedly by him immediately after the name of Chauncey I. Filley was sent to the Senate for Postmaster of St. Louis." It seems that there was no time during the whole period of Mr. Schurz's residence in Missouri when there

Schurz became a candidate for the United States Senate from Missouri, as long ago as 1869. the strongest of all his personal antagonists was Mr. Filley, the bosom friend of the then Senator Charles D. Drake, who himself made an open and extremely bitter effort to prevent the election of hi subsequent colleague, championing for this purpose the claims of the Hon. Ben Loan, the then Republican Mem ber of Congress; nor did Mr. Filley, during the entire Schatorial term of service of Mr. Schurz, appear in any other light than an open, able, deflant, and even, as many man. There is no doubt but that General Grant, whose personal hated of Schurz knew no bounds, was influenced in the original appointment of Mr. Filley by the well-grounded assumption that he could not inflict a greater indignity on the obsex-Filley to the place asked for; nor is there any doubt that Mr. Filley showed he fully recognized the object of his appointment by organizing the entire Republican party of Missouri in antagonosia to the further claims of Mr. Schurz, and the political ostracism of every person; sus

departure from the almost immemorial usage, that Cabi-net Ministers' selections, for appointments, in their own New-York, Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana, as represented by Mr. Schurz's colleagues in the Cabinet. Mr. Schurz, therefore, not questioning his power or right, determined upon an immediate change in the St.

ance that he was very gual he had come, " How do you spell the name of your St. Louis man,

After this exchange of a few courtesies, but without

Holiday Goods.

Cherry Rive! By Helen B. Mathors author of "Comm" True tire Rye. * Litent and most brilliant novel, just pub-lished complete, in Fritune Novel Exars, No. 14. Price, 10 conts.

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